

MONTHLY GARDEN CALENDAR

BASED ON 1902-1903 AND JAN., 1904. PLANTINGS AT KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOL FARM, KALIHI, HONOLULU, T. H.

JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
Sow in a well drained, sheltered location for transplanting: Artichoke Asparagus Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Cauliflower Celery Collards Egg Plant Kale Okra Parsley Peppers Rhubarb Tomatoes Herbs On raised beds of porous soil sheltered from winds, sow without transplanting: Dwarf Beans Beets Carrots Sweet Corn Cucumbers (a few) Lettuce Peas Radish Onions Turnips Along water courses: Cress	Duplicate all sowings which may have failed in January and in addition plant in open field provided ground permits working: Beans (all varieties) Sweet Corn Cucumbers Endive Horse Radish (Roots) Leeks Musk and Water Melons Onions Pumpkins Parsnips Salsify Spinach Ruta Bagas Swiss Chard (Sea kale) On well drained land, of a sandy nature even in exposed situations plant on ridges unrooted cuttings of Sweet Potatoes	All seed and plants sown and planted during January may be duplicated in March with good results, especially if the months were excessively wet and windy does March planting promise well. This is a good time to transplant. Also sow main crop of beans, sweet corn, melons, pumpkins, squash, etc.	March recommendations apply to April, though insect pests now begin to put in appearance.	Beans, corn and the melon tribe thrive from May plantings provided ample water is available for irrigation, and the insect pests are kept down. NOTE: On May 1st, 1903, the following vegetables were harvested at Kam. Farm—beans, beets, carrots, sweet corn, cabbage, lettuce, squash (in variety), Swiss chard, sweet potatoes, young onions, tomatoes, etc.	Beans and squash (of the latter, the hard skinned sorts), do fairly well from June sowings. Aphis (green and black) makes it difficult to grow corn at this season. Tomatoes begin to show effects of the fly, likewise tender skinned squash.	Little or no planting is done during July at Kamehameha. Last of the summer crops have been harvested, most of the rough for a well earned rest. A previously fallowed patch might be sown to beans and possibly corn and squash.	August is a good month to give the major part of the vegetable garden a vacation. Excessive watering and cropping have compacted and tired the land. Plow up and leave in the rough or plant to velvet beans if you can spare the land and plow under in October. It is better and cheaper than commercial fertilizer in our soil at Kamehameha.	To have squash and pumpkins, also sweet corn on Thanksgiving Day sow in September. We have had fine results from such plantings the past year (3000 lbs. Hubbard and Gold of Heart squash, raised on 1-4 acre; 108 doz ears choice Mammoth sweet corn from 1-2 acre). However, the past has been an unusually favorable season with us.	None but quick maturing crops should be planted from now on, excepting perhaps a small patch of sweet corn for Christmas; beets, carrots, radish, lettuce and onions and Swiss chard may be planted every month in the year, October not excepted. Plant some beans by all means, they may then be had for the table during Nov. and Dec.	If you have a patch of light soil that can be spared for four or five months, plant to sweet potatoes; they will withstand all kinds of winter weather, protect the soil from washing and produce a good crop of tubers during Feb. and March. Such was our experience during 1902-3 and we are working on that basis now. Make sowing of all the hardy, quick maturing vegetables.	December is a busy month at Kamehameha Farm. Our land has now had a month's rest, the rough clods have turned to mellow soil and seems eager for new labors. Barnyard compost is applied and this is turned under, a little sub-soil is brought to the surface, two weeks of sunshine mingled with showers, and the surface foot is again ready to receive the seed. Being venturesome we sow all that appears under January. If the season is open, and it generally is favorable we have good chances of gaining a month, perhaps two months, on the new year.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

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MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The real signs all point to the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt. The attempts made to force Senator Hanna into an active or even a passive candidacy have so far failed. He is a positive character and a man of few words, who heretofore has always meant exactly what he said. It is not to be supposed now, when he withdrew at the Ohio convention all opposition to the endorsement of our strenuous but careful President, that his emphatic and repeated declarations are not the expressions of his mature determination.

Theodore Roosevelt has been endorsed by so many conventions and is backed by so powerful an appreciation of the success of his administration, that the deep indications are strongly in his favor. Throughout the country, there is an intense feeling that the law must be unflinchingly enforced, without regard to special interests, and, with this sentiment, President Roosevelt is nobly identified. He has acted with exceptional vigor, but with absolute impartiality, taking our political system as his guide. In no respect has he used the machinery of the government with any reference to political consequences, but he has disregarded party, class and individual favoritism, in his administration of the fundamental law, the statutes and treaties. In a certain sense the inheritor of the policy of the murdered McKinley, the influence of that great and good man has largely affected his course, but he has also individually evinced an intellectual perception of great questions, a regard for the moral element in personal, civic and official life, and a strength of will, tempered by sound discretion, which have produced that best kind of popularity, unrestricted by party lines, that rests quickly. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents, sell it.

He has been aided by great men, who are not to be deprived of the credit of their achievements in their several departments. But they have acted in harmony with him, and under his advice as the Executive Head of the nation. His foreign policy has been remarkably successful and, without sacrificing any of our distinctive principles, has elevated the Republic. In Asia, our commercial advancement has surpassed expectations and, in the present controversy between Japan and Russia, while avoiding even the semblance of political interference, the attitude of the United States, in the direction of free intercourse between nations and the development of the Pacific, has commanded solicited respect. Our prompt, just and effective action in clinching the treaty with Panama, which ensures the construction of the Isthmian canal, has won the encomiums of foreign statesmen and diplomats and has been endorsed throughout the world. These are mere examples that could be multiplied indefinitely by references to Cuba, to Venezuela, and to the minor phases of our foreign relations.

The internal administration of public affairs has been equally successful, and, in its rigid adherence to law and in its enforcement of official integrity, has fully met the demands of the public. The annual message of President

Roosevelt, which has been commented upon in these columns, has been fortified in every particular by the departmental reports. Secretary Cortelyou's report from the Department of Commerce and Labor, which includes the Bureau of Labor, under the immediate management of Carroll D. Wright, the permanent Census Bureau, under Dr. North, the Immigration Bureau, under Mr. Sargent, the Corporations Bureau, under Mr. Garfield, the Statistical Bureau, under Mr. Austin, and the Light-house Board and other subsidiary bodies, clearly and impressively attest the accuracy of the message in emphasizing the vast importance of this addition to our governmental machinery. The Department of Justice, in which the treatment of naturalization frauds, of illegal trusts and of corporations engaged in Interstate Commerce, is elaborated, is another confirmation of the systematic energy and successful handling of great issues and of intricate details by the present Administration. All the reports are in line with those specifically mentioned and, severally combined, attest the unprecedented advancement of our national interests and of Americanism as a ruling factor in modern civilization. The stupendous operations of our government may be illustrated by the single fact that the Pension Department, under Commissioner Ware, shows \$96,545 pensioners on the roll, and this number is a reduction from the enrollment of the previous year.

If, as he will be, President Roosevelt is renominated, he will certainly be elected. The superficial movements in the Presidential years have only a slight bearing upon the ultimate result. American citizens are little affected by roorbacks and by noise. The elections of last fall, which was an off year for the party in power, showed little political change, except in the reactions in States in which the Republican party, through local causes, had been temporarily displaced. The Republican plurality in Ohio was 115,000, in Pennsylvania 280,471, in Iowa, 80,602, in Nebraska 9000 and in Colorado 10,000. These are representative States and are referred to for that reason. The important lesson of all recent elections has been the steady trend towards Western ascendancy.

Mr. Roosevelt will receive a majority of the votes of honest and intelligent citizens of both and all parties, which invariably control in presidential campaigns, because, without seeking to do otherwise than right, he has pleased the best elements in our population, impressed with the reviving political morality of the Twentieth Century. He will be largely supported by that numerous and thoughtful class of Democrats, who parted from their organization in 1896 and more completely in 1900. These are citizens who believe that principle should govern politics, and who, though recognizing the need of occasional and temporary concessions for the sake of harmony, could not be induced to follow spurious leaders or European platforms. It is well understood that there is a point where party consistency becomes logical and practical inconsistency, and that point was reached in the socialist platforms of the Democratic organization in 1896 and in 1900 and in the man placed in nomination, Mr. Bryan, who has just completed his European tour and experienced the equal hospitality of this

Administration towards all Americans of respectable personal character, has declared in substance that no man who voted for Palmer in 1896 can receive the nomination this year. Whether this special inhibition be observed or disregarded, the Democracy will not at this time be effectively consolidated. There are too many discordant and turbulent factions to be consulted, and the time has not come for successful reconstruction. Mr. Cleveland might have been a strong candidate, but he places his Americanism on too high a plane to aspire to a third term. There is no available statesman to fill his place.

Mr. Roosevelt will be elected and the ordinary Republican majority, which the prosperous times and his administrative capacity would have secured, will be augmented by an unusually large non-partisan vote.

Many Drinks for a Dollar.

In the United States the Mexican dollar has an exchange value of 90 cents. In Mexico the American silver dollar has the same value. On the frontier of the United States, where Texas joins Mexico, there are two saloons, one on each side of the frontier. A man buys a ten cent drink of whiskey at the American saloon and pays for it with an American silver dollar, receiving a Mexican silver dollar in change. With this he crosses the border, goes into a Mexican saloon, hands over the Mexican dollar for a ten cent drink and receives an American dollar in change. It is evident that the limit of his purchasing power is the length of time he can stand. He finally wakes up with a bad headache and the American dollar with which he started. Who paid for the whiskey?—London Daily Express.

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Sympathetic Friend—"What's the row, old man? Don't you like the ship's fare?" Suffering Editor—"Oh, it isn't that I don't like it! The rejection of anything does not necessarily imply that it is lacking in merit; any one of a—number of reasons may render a contribution unsuited to our present uses."—Ex.

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BATTLE WITH THE CUT
WORM ON WAIMEA PLAINS

Hard Luck in Small Farming Which May be Terminated by the Introduction of the American Swallow—Millions of Pests.

[Staff Correspondence.]

WAIMEA, Jan. 25.—Waimea is the ideal place for small farmers—the soil is rich, water is plenty, fruits and vegetables grow well, but—until the poke—the destructive cut-worm, is eliminated, Waimea might as well be in the center of the Sahara desert.

There are a dozen homesteads in the Waimea plains, and there is land in plenty—and of fine quality, for home-seekers, but the cut-worm is in the way. There are millions of them—and millions of them have been slaughtered, but for every one that is killed it seems as if a dozen takes its place. Men from the Experiment Station have visited the place and prescribed a cure, but the remedy is not effective. It is a pity, too, for if the cut-worm is once gotten rid of, Waimea will become the garden spot of the Islands.

Small farming has been tried on the plains—by practical farmers too; men who knew their business, and men who were willing to spend their money on what proved to be a costly experiment.

Long of California came down with an Italian; a practical gardener and he put several thousands of dollars into the farm. The first year he planted just a few acres in cabbages, rhubarb and small vegetables. That year he made it a success and made money. His cabbages were marketed in Honolulu at a profit. Wilder's Steamship Co. made him a special rate of \$2.50 a ton, which is half the regular rate, and he shipped hundreds of magnificent cabbages to Honolulu every week. The next year, encouraged by his first success, he planted twenty acres in cabbages, rhubarb, corn, turnips and other vegetables. Then the cut-worms came. They ate up his cabbages, they devoured his turnips, they

boiled into his corn. And when they attacked his rhubarb he was ready to give up. Last year he left the place, abandoned his farm and it is now leased to Japanese who grow vegetables for themselves and have kept the worms away from the rhubarb. The rhubarb is still being marketed in Honolulu.

Some time before that also a good deal of Waimea land was put in strawberries. The berries were fine, sweet flavored and luscious and they were canned for marketing. As much as a hundred pounds a day were canned and shipped to Honolulu. Then the roads became impassable, the berries could not be shipped to market and the enterprise was abandoned. The cut-worms do not attack strawberries here, the roads are fairly good and there is a chance for a practical man to make strawberry cultivation a success again.

F. W. Carter, manager of the Parker ranch, also experimented with small farming. He planted corn. One year it did well, but the next year the cut-worms destroyed the young plants. Altogether the Parker ranch has spent several thousand dollars in experiments and the present policy offers every encouragement to the small farmer.

Several attempts have been made to get rid of the unwelcome pest. Paris green has been tried and is a partial success. One suggestion made by D. L. Van Dine was the digging of holes or trenches about the planted fields. This was tried and a ditch six feet deep and two feet wide was filled with millions of the worms—almost to the top. But the winged moth or butterfly deposited its eggs within the fields and the worms were as numerous as ever.

Manager Carter suggests one experiment which has never been tried—the introduction of the swallow and this remedy may yet be the means which will rid the country of the destructive pest.

LOUIS MEYERS.

SEWER LINES ARE BEING
LAID ABOVE BERETANIA ST.

Sewer extension in the upper section of the city is being conducted vigorously, under the direction of the Public Works Department, the contractors now being engaged in completing a section bounded by Beretania, Emma, School and River streets.

Fort street above Beretania is trenched to School street and the cross-street trenches are also being cut simultaneously. The purpose of the present contract is to complete the sewerage system as far as the river. When this is finished the work will be prosecuted above School street.

The main portion of the city below Beretania street and extending to Punahou is gridironed with sewer lines.

ROOSEVELT WAS MARRIED ABROAD.

President Roosevelt's marriage register is in London, at St. George's, Hanover square, and so many American tourists have flocked to see it that, for convenience's sake, it has been placed by itself in an accessible alcove of the old church building. President Roosevelt's marriage to Miss Carew took place so long ago—seventeen years ago, to be exact—that few persons remember that the American president was married in a foreign land. He is, it is said, the only American president whose wedding was not celebrated under the stars and stripes.

CRIMINALS
SENTENCEDTwo Indictments
Quashed for
Faults.

Jack Morgan, convicted of seduction, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Robinson to imprisonment at hard labor for one year. His bond on motion for a new trial was fixed at \$1000.

Judge Robinson sentenced Domingos Ferreira, who pleaded guilty of assault and battery, to pay a fine of \$5 and costs.

Judge Robinson excused all the jurors until Monday morning next.

CHICKEN STEALING CASE.

The indictment of Fugita for larceny, second degree was quashed on demurrer, and the defendant held to answer further action of the grand jury. Before for prosecution; Watson for defendant. The ground of the motion was that the alleged facts as set out in the indictment did not constitute any offense known to the law of the Territory of Hawaii.

The grand jury presented that Fugita, on November 30, 1903, unlawfully did steal, take and carry away certain things of marketable and salable value, to wit: certain fowl, to wit, six (6) hens and one (1) rooster, each of the value of one (1) dollar, together of the aggregate value of seven (7) dollars, of the goods, chattels and property of one Kapuhili then and there being found, and did then and there and thereby commit the offense of larceny in the second degree.

SHOOTING A COW.

The indictment of Senada for malicious injury was also quashed on demurrer, the defendant being held to await further action of the grand jury. Castle & Withington, attorneys for defendant, among the grounds of demurrer claimed no criminal intent was shown. It was presented by the grand jury that Senada, on Dec. 1, 1903, "killed" the property of one Jose de Medeiros, and of the value of sixty-two (62) dollars, unlawfully, feloniously and maliciously did injure by shooting the said cow in the back, and did then and there and thereby commit the crime of malicious injury.

LESSON IN PUNCTUALITY.

When the case of Union Feed Co. vs. Mow Lung alias Jung Hook was called for jury waived trial before Judge De Bolt at 9 a. m. yesterday, the defendant was called three times without appearing either in person or by counsel. J. A. Mathewman appeared for the plaintiff, for whom judgment was given in the sum of \$43.50, legal interest from Dec. 21, 1899, and costs.

At seven minutes after 9 o'clock C. W. Ashford, attorney for the defendant, appeared and, stating that he understood it was set for next day, asked that the case be reopened. Mr. Mathewman was now gone and the court declined to take the matter up in the absence of opposing counsel.

DE BOLT'S JULY.

Judge De Bolt yesterday began the trial of Theresa O. Wilcox vs. Q. H. Berrey, trespass on the case. C. W. Ashford and C. A. Long for plaintiff; T. McC. Stewart for defendant. The jur consists of John Andrews, G. L. Mahone, John Kidwell, J. A. Armstrong, Geo. Dillingham, J. C. Astell, C. J. Ludwigen, Wm. H. McInerney, Jos. Andrade, D. J. Styne, Chas. E. Collins and Chas. Kapule.

DAMAGE SUIT.

Judge Gear yesterday began the trial of the Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co. Kinney, McCannahan & Cooper for plaintiff; Smith & Lewis for defendant. The following are the jurors: H. E. Webster, R. W. Davis, J. M. Webb, R. H. Worrall, R. P. Chapin, S. Hoffman, Jr., M. J. Carroll, George Kalalulu, J. J. Sullivan, John Edwards, C. P. Osborne and Alex. Lyle. This is a suit for damages on breach of contract, the particulars of which appeared in the Advertiser a few days ago.

JUDGE GEAR'S CHAMBERS.

Judge Gear granted the petition of Sam E. Woolley, administrator of the estate of Makano, deceased, for leave to sell real estate. A. G. M. Robertson appeared for petitioner.

V. O. Teixeira et al. vs. American Dry Goods Association et al., accounting, was continued until Friday. H. E. Highton for complainant; A. S. Hartwell and H. E. Bigelow for respondents.

J. A. Cummins, represented by R. E. Mead, as counsel, was appointed administrator of the estate of Kahalewa Cummins, deceased, under \$500 bond.

Henry Smith, administrator of the estate of W. H. McGregor, had his account approved and his discharge granted by Judge Gear.

Judge Gear yesterday further continued the Habeas corpus case of Punakochi Tatsugoro till 9:30 this morning. He continued the Goto habeas corpus case until 9:30 tomorrow.